PART II

The Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council was in session twice during the year under report. The December session (1928) lasted for four days and the Budget session (1929) for seven days.

The total number of bills for consideration by the Council was nineteen. Leave was granted to introduce the following three bills during the year :—

1. Bill further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1925.
2. Bill further to amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926.
3. Bill to change the designation of the Chief Court of Mysore.

The Bills to amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926, the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, and the Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911, and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921, were considered and passed at one sitting of the Council by the suspension of the rules of business. The Bill to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918, and the Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton-ginning and pressing factories, were also finally passed during the year.

Two hundred and twelve questions were answered besides a large number of supplementary questions on many of them. There were 328 cut motions for discussion at the time of voting on demands, ordinary and supplementary. All of them were withdrawn after discussion.

Out of a total of 165 resolutions admitted for the two sessions, 22 were discussed during the December session and four during the Budget session. One of the important resolutions discussed was the raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls and the age of consent. After discussion, the latter part was passed unanimously and the former by a majority of the House. Another resolution recommending the adoption of Kannada as the medium of instruction in all High Schools was passed by a large majority.

An oath of allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja was for the first time prescribed during the year, both for

the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council members, and new members took their seats for the first time on the Council during the Budget session after taking the prescribed oath. The election of a representative of the Council to the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was held during the Budget session and an official member who polled the largest number of votes was declared duly elected.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly during the year.

At the Dasara session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following legislative measures:—

1. Bill to amend the Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.
2. Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.
3. Bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation.
4. Bill to amend the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore.
5. Bill to amend the Mysore Lunacy Regulation.
6. Contempt of Courts Bill.
7. Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code.
8. Bill to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, VII of 1918.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of the bills 1, 4, 7, and 8 and partly of 2, 3 and 5. The Contempt of Courts Bill was not approved.

Out of a total number of 68 questions asked, answers were furnished to 66, on most of which a large number of supplementary questions were also put and answered. Of the 53 resolutions on the agenda, 15 were actually moved and discussed. Of these, 3 were accepted, 7 were withdrawn after explanation and 5 were pressed to a division. One hundred and forty-four out of 198 representations were discussed.

At the Budget session (June 1929), 56 questions were answered out of 59. The opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the following measures:—

1. Bill to change the designation of the Chief Court of Mysore.
2. Bill to amend Section 103 of the Land Revenue Code.
3. Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.
4. Bill further to amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of

bills 1 and 4; bill 3 was put to the vote and lost, and bill 2 was dropped as the House appeared to be against it.

The general discussion of the Budget occupied two and a half days and 42 members participated therein. There were 79 resolutions on the Budget of which 7 were moved. Of these, 5 were withdrawn after explanation and the remaining 2 were passed.

Besides these, there were 13 resolutions on matters of general importance. Of these, 6 were discussed. Three were passed by a majority and 3 withdrawn after explanation by Government.

Two adjournment motions on the following subjects were also discussed:—

1. Low percentage of passes in the recent Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

2. Policy underlying the orders passed by the City Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore under Section 45 of the Mysore Police Regulation, prohibiting the holding of meetings and assemblies within the local areas of the said cities without obtaining licenses from the above-said City Magistrates.

Twenty-eight out of 95 representations were also discussed.

Economic Conference.

There were two meetings of the Economic Conference and two meetings of the Standing Committee during the year 1928-29. Among the important questions discussed at the meetings were the report of the committee appointed to go into the question of organising financial assistance to industries in the State, the Agricultural Colony scheme and the need for an Elementary Education Regulation in the State. Advantage was taken of Sir Alfred Chatterton's presence in Bangalore to obtain his views on the various industrial concerns of the State. Special lecturers for the benefit of the Lambanis and the Depressed Classes were appointed during the year and they have done very satisfactory work. The Badanaval Spinning Centre and the Gottikere Adikarnataka Colony started previously are making very good progress. The development of Fruit Culture and Poultry Farming received considerable attention during the year under report. The economic development work in the districts continued to progress satisfactorily under the agency of District Economic Superintendents. A sum of

Rs. 17,500 was made available to District Boards out of the grant for economic development work in the districts.

District Funds.

Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.—The Village Panchayets in the area under the control of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields, had no independent funds apart from the Sanitary Board Fund. The proposal of the Sanitary Board for the exclusion of their area from the operation of the Village Panchayet Regulation was not accepted, and orders were issued for the constitution of separate Panchayet Funds, the Village Panchayets being required to contribute one-half of the income out of the obligatory taxes to the Sanitary Board, the control over sanitation in the Panchayet areas vesting in the Board.

District Boards.—The income and expenditure of the Boards amounted to Rs. 30,67,719 and Rs. 30,79,782, against Rs. 34,00,535 and Rs. 37,67,969 respectively in the past year. A sum of Rs. 85,521 was spent for providing water supply, of which a sum of Rs. 30,991 was spent in the Chitaldrug District. The sinking of 182 wells was in progress in this District and 44 estimates were worked out.

The investigation of the traffic prospects of railway connections between Tumkur and Chitaldrug, and between Davangere and Koppa *via* Jagalur was completed, and as the result showed that there would be a recurring loss, the projects were dropped.

The District Board of Chitaldrug started an orphanage for providing a house for the board, lodging and training of orphans and collected funds to the extent of Rs. 35,550 for this purpose. The District Board of Kadur established at Chikmagalur a poor house for destitutes at a cost of Rs. 1,000 a year.

A special committee was constituted to go into the question of reducing the number of toll-gates in the State, and on its recommendation the abolition of 6 State and 16 District Fund toll-gates, and the establishment of 3 toll-gates were approved by Government. Municipal Councils have been directed not to levy tolls on through traffic. In order to minimise hardship to the agricultural population, exemption from payment of toll on all carts, except those carrying timber, has been granted in the case of State Fund toll-gates and the District Boards

have been given the discretion to extend the concession in the case of District Fund toll-gates also.

The District Boards of Hassan and Kolar undertook to contribute a portion of the cost of the maintenance of High Schools at Hole-Narsipur and Chintamani respectively during the year.

Orders have issued relieving the Jahgirdars of Yelandur and Sringeri of the administration of local cess in their respective jahgirs and releasing them from their corresponding obligations. The local cess raised in these areas will be credited to the District Boards concerned from 1st January 1930, and the District Boards and the Government will provide for the several services as in the remaining parts of the districts.

City Municipalities.

Bangalore City.—The non-official President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council having resigned his appointment early in the year, Government considered it expedient to appoint a Government officer as President of the Council as a temporary measure. The income and expenditure of the Municipal Council amounted to Rs. 12,00,248 and Rs. 11,74,160 respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,05,939 was spent on Public Works. The water supply in certain localities was improved at a cost of Rs. 45,850.

A sum of Rs. 86,430 was spent on improvement works against Rs. 1,63,000 in the previous year.

Mysore City.—The income and expenditure of the Mysore City Municipal Council amounted to Rs. 6,38,110 and Rs. 6,18,248 respectively. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,39,505. The disqualification of women from becoming Municipal Councillors was removed during the year by amending the Municipal Regulation and a lady was appointed as a Councillor of the Mysore City Municipal Council.

The amount available for expenditure by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board was Rs. 2,88,718 including the Government grant of Rs. 1,00,000, and a sum of Rs. 2,56,748 was spent during the year. Sixty-two properties were acquired and 61, notified for acquisition. With the aid of the Palace and Narasimharaja Building Funds, 16 poor houses were built, and of these 5 were disposed of.

Town and Minor Municipalities.

Malebennur in the Harihar Sub-Taluk ceased to be a Municipality from 1st October 1928.

A non-official gentleman was nominated as Vice-President of the Sravanabelagola Municipal Council and Chief Officers were appointed for the Municipalities of Tumkur, Channapatna and Arkalgud.

Health Committees were constituted in most of the municipalities for improving sanitation.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were directed to inspect all Town and Minor Municipal Offices in their respective jurisdictions at least once a year and special forms were prescribed therefor.

Projects for water supply to Hunsur town and for the construction of an additional reservoir to improve the water supply of Hiriyur were sanctioned during the year, and the question of improving the Kolar Town water supply is under the consideration of Government. Projects for the improvement of the drainage of Chikmagalur, for the lighting of Chikmagalur and Shimoga Towns and for the water supply and drainage of Tarikere also have been prepared and are receiving consideration. Electric power was supplied to Channapatna and Closepet.

The income and expenditure of Town and Minor Municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 14,24,387 and Rs. 15,18,163 respectively.

Village Panchayets.

Eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-five Village Panchayets and 205 hamlets were constituted up to the end of the year under report. Five hundred and seventy-nine Village Panchayets exercised the privilege of electing their own chairmen and in 8,279 Panchayets chairmen were appointed by the Deputy Commissioners.

Action has been taken by 8,616 Village Panchayets to levy obligatory taxes under Section 36 of the Village Panchayet Regulation, and by 250 Village Panchayets, to levy optional taxes under Section 37 of the Village Panchayet Regulation.

The demand during the year including arrears amounted to Rs. 25,21,560 of which a sum of Rs. 10,27,853 was collected or remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,93,707 at the close of the year.

With a view to facilitating collection work, permission was given to employ village officials for collecting the dues of the Panchayets on the same percentage of remuneration as is paid to them for revenue collection. The

system was brought into effect in several Panchayets and the arrears therein were considerably reduced.

The system of contributing weekly labour was in vogue in 3,655 Village Panchayets, the works turned out being improvements of interior and approach roads, filling up of insanitary pits and trenches, removal of prickly pear and other rank vegetation, formation of side drains, deepening of village wells, construction of school buildings and school masters' quarters, repairs of cattle pounds, chavadis, temples, etc.

A sum of Rs. 67,696 was made available for rural reconstruction work during the year.

A sum of Rs. 73,079 was granted for sinking wells. Two hundred and sixty-four wells were sunk, of which 29 were for the use of the Adikarnatakas.

Financial.

At the request of this Government, the Government of India were pleased to sanction as a standing arrangement, the deputation annually of a Gazetted Officer and a Superintendent of our Accounts Department to the offices of the Accountant-General, Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Financial Secretariat and other offices at Madras to study the latest improvements in the accounts and audit procedure that might be introduced in British India from time to time. The sanction was availed of during the year under review, and it is proposed to depute another batch during the current year.

The Director of Agriculture was given the help of a full-time Financial Assistant for a period of one year in the first instance with a view to improving the system of internal accounts in the Agricultural Department.

The scheme of five-year fixed deposits has been popular, and the balance at credit on 30th June 1929 was Rs. 45,85,900.

State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.—Two thousand and thirty-three proposals were dealt with during the year, of which 1,322 resulted in issue of policies assuring a monthly premium of Rs. 3,893. The closing balance at the credit of this Branch of the Fund rose from Rs. 83,36,901-0-5 on 30th June 1928 to Rs. 89,45,918-5-7 at the end of June 1929.

Public Branch.—The closing balance of this Fund rose from Rs. 11,98,765-12-2 on 30th June 1928 to Rs. 15,41,510-0-3 on 30th June 1929.

General.—The Actuarial valuation of the whole Insurance Fund for the quinquennium ended 30th June 1928 was conducted and several improvements were adopted on Actuarial advice, the important ones among them being—

(1) The maximum limit of insurance was raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the Public Branch.
(2) A scheme of whole Life Policies with limited payments was introduced.

Land Revenue.

The total demand for the year under Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous and arrears of previous years, was Rs. 1,42,23,500 as against Rs. 1,41,79,944 in the previous year. The collections during the year including remissions amounted to Rs. 1,34,06,256 as against Rs. 1,31,99,402 in the year previous. The percentage of the total collections including remissions during the year was 94·2 as against 93 in the previous year. The revision settlement of Nanjangud Taluk was sanctioned during the year and will come into effect from 1929-30.

The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 7,781. Twenty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight fresh darkhasts were received during the year, making a total of 29,579. Of these, 22,615 darkhasts were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6,964. The total extent of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands surrendered to the Revenue Department was 45,173 acres and 26 guntas, of which 2,586 acres and 30 guntas were disposed of.

The total extent of land granted to the depressed and landless classes was 15,905 acres and 18 guntas.

District Conferences were held in all the districts though in Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts they were held after the close of the last official year. As an adjunct to the District Conference, Ladies' Conferences and Baby Shows were held at Bangalore and Chitaldrug. Exhibitions were also held in connection with some of the Conferences. A Sericultural Conference was held at Chintamani and Adikarnataka Conferences at Chintamani and Shimoga.

There were 284 Village Forests at the beginning of the year under review. Twenty-four were newly constituted and

one was abolished. The total number of such forests at the close of the year was therefore 307.

There were 122 Tank Panchayets at the beginning of the year 1928-29. Three more were constituted during the year. Most of the Panchayets did not work satisfactorily. This is reported to be due to the factious spirit prevailing in the villages. It is to be regretted that the raiyats have yet to realize the advantages of the scheme.

The introduction of the Record of Rights into the taluks of Holalkere, Tumkur, T.-Narsipur, Kolar, Manjarabad and Koppa and the Sub-Taluks of Alur and Narasimharajapura has been sanctioned.

Two Training Schools for Patels and Shanbhogs were ordered to be opened, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore. The school was not opened at Mysore during the year as it was stated that the opening of the school in January would interfere with collection work. In Bangalore, however, 9 Patel candidates and 19 Shanbhog candidates were successful out of 12 and 23 candidates who gained admission. The question of opening two or three more schools in other district headquarter towns is under the consideration of Government.

Excise.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 73,08,515 showing a rise of Rs. 7,58,968 over the realisations in the preceding year—Rs. 65,49,547. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-3-11 as against Rs. 1-1-10 in the preceding year.

The consumption of molasses arrack during the year amounted to 277,366 gallons as against 271,150 gallons during the year previous. There was a slight increase in consumption under Special Liquors and Opium and a decrease under Toddy and Ganja.

The rate of duty on Ganja was raised from Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 25 per seer of 80 tolas from 1st July 1929.

During the year under review 35 shops were closed; 6 toddy shops which had been temporarily closed during the previous year were reopened, and 3 shops were opened to meet the demand.

The number of crimes against Excise and Opium Laws reported during the year was 2,951 against 2,828 in the preceding year, of which 627 related to heinous offences.

The post of District Excise Officer was revived in the Hassan District, and the scales of pay of the Excise

Commissioner's Office Establishment, of Sub-Inspectors and Range Office Clerks were revised. The stock and block of the Government Central Distillery was ordered to be taken over from the outgoing manufacturing contractor, and provision was made to give effect to it in the Budget Estimates of 1929-30.

Forest Department.

During the year there was an addition of over 31 square miles to the area of State Forests; an area of 4·45 square miles was constituted as reserved land and 38 blocks with an area of 15 square miles were constituted as Village Forests. Sixteen blocks were constituted as minor forests in the Shimoga District under the rules framed for the purpose.

In addition to other works, a length of 13 miles of road was opened in the Kankanhalli Taluk for the extraction of sandalwood.

Including the supplies made to Government Departments, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the Kolar Gold Fields, a quantity of 473,951 cubic feet of timber, 100,223 sleepers, 3,617 balgi and jungle wood poles, besides a large quantity of sawn materials was sold during the year. The total revenue collected during the year under this item was Rs. 13,33,868 against Rs. 11,46,000 collected in the year previous.

Two thousand three hundred and fifty-one tons of sandalwood were supplied to the sandalwood oil factories for distillation. Besides, wood of the value of Rs. 1,00,857 was sold in retail.

A sum of Rs. 7,22,355 was realised by auction sales of tangadi and kakke barks in the year, as against Rs. 7,32,589 in the year previous. The right to collect these in some of the taluks or hoblis in the Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur Districts has not been sold yet.

Revenue.—The total demand for the year including the previous balance (and excluding the revenue from sandalwood oil) amounted to Rs. 30,00,096, and a sum of Rs. 21,61,700 was actually collected as against the estimate of Rs. 17,93,700. A large portion of the balance was not due during the year.

The department supplied a quantity of 122,715 tons of firewood to the Mysore Iron Works and 5,300 tons to the sandalwood oil factories.

Lac.—Cultivation of lac is being extended and during the year it was introduced in three more ranges; 827 maunds of lac was collected, and sale of washed lac and lac products to the extent of Rs. 13,136 was effected.

Saw Mills.—A quantity of 74,260 cubic feet of timber was sawn in the mills. A sum of Rs. 22,425 was earned as sawing charges during the year and a sum of Rs. 11,523 was spent on establishment and other charges, leaving a profit of Rs. 10,902. A sum of Rs. 70,209 was realised by the sale of sawn materials for which an expenditure of Rs. 44,864 was incurred in the shape of felling, cutting and sawing charges of logs.

Creosote Plant.—The creosote plant started work in the middle of August last and a large number of Railway sleepers, balgi poles, scantlings and other timber, both Government and private, were treated in the plant. Creosoted materials worth Rs. 4,86,662 were sold and an expenditure of Rs. 87,851 was incurred on all heads.

Cultivation of silk-cotton, gums, resins, manufacture of ply-wood, rearing of silk-worms, extraction of oils and fats from trees and seeds and cultivation of cardamom, are some of the important problems under investigation.

A committee was constituted of officials and non-officials for considering the difficulties of the occupants of lands, on which sandal trees are growing, and for suggesting measures to relieve them of their responsibility without affecting the monopoly of Government.

Income-tax.

The total collections of current and arrear demands amounted to Rs. 10,97,000 under income-tax and Rs. 4,24,000 under super-tax against Rs. 10,80,000 and Rs. 4,54,100 respectively in the preceding year. Certain rules issued under the Income-tax Regulation were amended so as to bring our rules into line with those obtaining in British India; forms of returns of income of individuals and of refund applications were also amended.

Survey.

Revision Settlement was introduced into the Nanjangud Taluk. With this re-settlement, the first revision of all the Taluks of the State has been completed.

Original Settlement was introduced into 7 and re-settlement into 20 Inam villages.

The Record of Rights Hissa Survey work in the Sagar and Davangere Taluks was completed during the year. The work in the Bangalore Taluk was in progress.

A sum of Rs. 20,004 is reported to have been credited for private work under the Fixed Fee System.

Stamps.

The total income of the Department amounted to Rs. 23,25,978 against Rs. 22,82,007 in the preceding year; while the expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,22,941 against Rs. 2,07,716. Among the important measures sanctioned during the year may be mentioned—

(i) Amildars were invested with powers to sanction refund of unused stamps not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

(ii) Court-fee leviable on applications for transfer of State Loan Bonds from names of deceased persons to their heirs was ordered to be remitted in the case of bonds the face value of which is less than Rs. 100.

(iii) Arrangements were made for printing and issue of new receipt Stamps from 1st October 1929.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year under report was 173,475, as against 165,614 in the preceding year. The revenue of the Department increased to Rs. 3,86,866 from Rs. 3,72,412 in the preceding year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,73,388 against Rs. 1,58,839 in the past year.

A new section was introduced in the Registration Regulation so as to make provision for curing the defects of irregular presentation of documents which had invalidated registration. The rules issued under the Registration Regulation were amended so as to form, whenever necessary, registration sub-districts not coterminous with the revenue jurisdiction, and to appoint Head Clerks to be in charge of Sub-Registry Offices during the absence of Sub-Registrars for short periods in places where there are no Taluk Sheristedars or Deputy Amildars.

Judicial.

There was a decrease of 2·2 per cent in civil litigation. The number of offences dealt with, and of persons brought to trial showed an increase of 3·1 per cent and 3·9 per cent

respectively. There was a decrease of 2·4 per cent in the number of persons convicted.

Police.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police Force was 937 Officers and 5,396 Constables, as against 930 Officers and 5,394 Constables in the past year. There was a temporary staff of 20 Officers and 155 men as against 15 Officers and 84 men in the year 1927-28. The total cost of the Department, including equipment and clothing charges, was approximately Rs. 16,41,525 during the year as against Rs. 16,36,400 in the previous year.

Medical.

Arrangements were made to train selected midwives in elementary compounding. The nursing staff of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was improved and the pay of the existing nurses was also revised. The number of probationary nurses in the Victoria Hospital was raised from 2 to 8. Among the schemes receiving consideration during the year may be mentioned the appointment of House Surgeons and Physicians for the Victoria and Sri Krishnarajendra Hospitals, the deputation of three officers to foreign countries for specialising in certain subjects and the creation of a fund, opened for public subscription, for the construction of a new Maternity Hospital Building in the vicinity of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

Public Health.

The number of births and deaths registered in the State was 108,379 and 83,561 respectively, giving a birth-rate of 18·5 and a death-rate of 14·3 per mille of the population. Deaths from cholera, plague and small-pox numbered 274, 5,361 and 5,104 respectively. At the Public Health Institute, Bangalore, 151 specimens were examined in the Chemical Section, 9,606 in the Bacteriological Section and 580 in the Medicolegal Section.

Lanoline Lymph enough for 336,380 cases was prepared at the Government Vaccine Institute and preliminary investigations to prepare and supply in future Glycerine lymph in place of Lanoline, if the former was found more suitable for local conditions, were being carried out.

Following the completion of the *Hookworm survey*, mass treatment of persons on the estates and treatment in hospitals for hookworm disease have been instituted. In all 2,947 persons were given treatment in the Malnad. Government have sanctioned the free supply of medicines for the treatment of hookworm disease to the three mission hospitals in the area.

Three out of the four scholars deputed to America for advanced training in Public Health returned in the course of the year under reference, and have been appointed as Health Officers in the grade of Rs. 200-20-400. One of these has been posted to be in charge of two malaria stations and another to be in charge of the Rural Health Unit, and the third conducted a health survey of the Mysore City and has since been placed in charge of the third malaria station at Nagenhalli.

Work connected with the eradication of guinea-worm in the Chitaldrug District, and of hookworm in the Mysore District made progress and propaganda work is being carried on with the aid of moving picture films. A malaria survey of Bangalore City is in progress.

Military.

The Mysore Military Forces consist of one Regiment of Cavalry, stationed at Bangalore, and one Squadron of Cavalry at Mysore, three Battalions of Infantry and one Troop of the Transport Corps. The actual combatant strength on 30th June 1929 was 2,264. The expenditure on account of the Military Forces amounted to Rs. 18,64,857, as against Rs. 18,91,000 in the past year. The post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant which was abolished in 1927, was revived during the year.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

The demand for this stock is as usual on the increase. The strength of the Farm on the 30th June 1929 was 8 stallions, 70 brood mares and 91 brood mare foals.

Agriculture.

Manurial experiments are being conducted on practically all the main crops of the State and commercial fertilisers are coming into use on a more extensive scale. Fifteen seed farms, sufficient to supply pure seed for over two lakhs of acres, have been organised in the " hain " ragi

area. In the control of plant diseases investigations on spray mixtures and adhesives have given results which seem certain to cheapen and increase the effectiveness of this treatment for the koleroga of arecanut. Over 5,000 acres of arecanut were sprayed during the year. As regards the diseases of coffee, about 1,000 acres were sprayed. A motor sprayer has been imported and there is prospect of rapid increase in the use of such sprayers. Work was done on insect pests, such as kamblihula, jola and rice grasshopper, and experiments were conducted with various insecticides—including one manufactured from local material which holds out a very decided promise.

The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association has developed, and is becoming more and more popular, and the Yellachihalli Sheep Farm has improved considerably. A cattle Breeding Station has been established on the Parvatarayanakere Amrit Mahal Kaval near Birur, and the necessary buildings are expected to be completed before the close of the year.

The buildings on the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur have been practically completed and the area of the station was increased by the purchase of 65 acres of mature coffee lands which will permit the carrying out of large scale experiments in manuring, and on spraying for coffee diseases.

A Breeding Station for " kar " ragi and other crops has also been started at Hunsur and the Nagenahalli Farm was converted into a paddy breeding station.

An officer has been appointed to test and distribute good seed.

Serum Institute.

The ordinary work of the Institute is the production of anti-rinderpest serum and rinderpest virus. The production of serum increased by 250 per cent and of virus by 150 per cent over that of last year. There was an appreciable reduction in cost. It is in contemplation to shift the Institute to a more convenient locality; and when this is done, its potentialities will be greatly increased.

Education.

Government have sanctioned the change of working hours of certain High, Middle and Primary Schools as an experimental measure.

The total number of both public and private institu-

tions on 31st March 1929 was 8,236 with a strength of 318,867 as against 8,182 with a strength of 321,538 in the past year. Of the total number of public institutions, 820 were Urdu Schools for boys with a strength of 27,236; 212 were Urdu Schools for girls, with a strength of 9,376; 597 were Adikarnataka Schools for boys with a strength of 16,355 and 6 were Adikarnataka Schools for girls with a strength of 169 and 38 schools for Lambanis, Kunabies, Hill tribes and Voddars.

Two thousand four hundred and ninety-five candidates appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1929, 2,435 were examined and 1,356 passed giving a percentage of 62·7 as against 56 in the previous year. Of the candidates that passed, 888 secured certificates of eligibility for admission to college courses of study. Five thousand five hundred and ninety-six candidates sat for the Middle School Examination, of whom 2,206 passed giving a percentage of 39·4. In addition, 450 candidates were declared eligible for admission to the Fourth Form. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-three candidates sat for the Lower Secondary Examination of whom 1,024 passed giving a percentage of 28·2.

Orders were passed sanctioning the proposals for the utilisation of education cess realisations in the Kolar District. As a result of this 100 aided primary schools are to be converted into Government institutions, 115 new primary schools started and the staff of 31 existing schools improved at a total recurring cost of Rs. 47,265 per annum and a non-recurring cost of Rs. 34,200. The total amount sanctioned from Education Cess funds since the cess began to be levied, covers an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,92,310½. In order to improve the educational facilities in the districts, Government sanctioned the opening of 30 schools out of the education cess in the Mysore District on a grant-in-aid basis in addition to 54 already sanctioned.

University.

The total number of students on the rolls of all the Colleges, including the Intermediate Colleges, was 3,309 against 1,895 last year (excluding the strength of students in the Junior Intermediate Classes under the Department of Education). It is to be noted that 22 women students passed in the several examinations of the University, of whom 7 passed the B.A. and B.Sc. Examin-

ations and one, the M.A. Examination. Two candidates of the Depressed Classes passed the Degree Examinations, one, B.A. and the other, B.T.

Fresh endowments amounting to Rs. 16,000 were accepted during the year, bringing the total number and value of the endowments at the end of the year to 68 and over Rs. 2,97,000.

Research work received greater attention during the year. An economic survey of four taluks was made by the Research Scholar of the University. The second volume of the "Mysore Tribes and Castes" was published and the third volume was in the Press.

Industries and Commerce.

Sixty-seven industrial installations, involving a capital outlay of about Rs. 3,15,000, of which about 12 per cent were obtained as loan from Government, were erected by the officers of the Department for the public. Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 79,116 were sanctioned during the year. The report of the committee appointed by Government to submit proposals in financial aid to industries is under the consideration of Government.

Trade Statistics.—The total value of the Rail-borne Trade of the State in merchandise for 1928-29 is estimated to have increased by about a crore of rupees—from 25·4 to 26·4 crores. The increase in value is almost entirely in the imports, while the exports have remained stationary. Our statistics of trade are incomplete as the trade across the frontier by road, is not taken into account. Arrangements have been made during the current year to collect statistics of trade passing across the more important frontier trade routes.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The total number of Post and Telegraph Offices in the State at the end of June 1929 was 540 and 80 respectively. Of these, 3 new Post and 3 new Telegraph Offices were opened during the year. The question of additional postal and telegraph facilities is under correspondence with the Postal authorities.

Joint Stock Companies.

Seven companies limited by shares,—5 Public and 2

Private,—were registered during the year. Three companies went into voluntary liquidation and copy of the order of compulsory winding up of a company by the District Court, Bangalore Division, was filed during the year. There were at the end of the year 129 companies limited by shares and 21 companies limited by guarantee. The total paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares was Rs. 1,50,65,153 as against Rs. 1,62,42,168 in the preceding year. Six foreign companies were registered during the year. There were at the end of the year on the rolls 49 foreign companies.

The question of introducing legislation providing for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies in the State is under the consideration of Government.

Co-operative Societies.

Special attention was paid to the encouragement of agricultural co-operation, *i.e.*, the supply of agricultural requirements through rural co-operative societies, and co-operative house-building. The volume of sales of agricultural requirements rose to nearly Rs. 60,000 and the number of house building societies rose from 18 to 25. Facilties were afforded to cardamom growers by the cardamom co-operative societies at Mudgere and Achanahalli by giving them the necessary financial aid to enable them to sell their crop at a profit.

Depressed Classes co-operative societies rose from 226 to 273, with a total membership of 5,472 and a working capital of Rs. 91,200. A special grant of Rs. 35,000 in all was made by Government during the year for financing these societies. A sum of Rs. 10,000 in addition was allotted to the Depressed Class house building societies, and a like sum was sanctioned for being advanced to the members of Adikarnataka co-operative societies to enable them to cultivate the lands granted by the Revenue Department. In addition, the Apex Bank also helped these societies.

A loan of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the Gottigere Co-operative Colony Society started for the benefit of the Adikarnataka community. Four dwelling houses, a school building and a temple were built and a school has been opened by the Education Department in the Colony.

There were 1,962 societies at the end of the year as against 1,866 on 1st July 1928.

The following statement gives particulars under general heads showing the progress of the co-operative movement during the year:—

Heads	1928-29	1927-28
Membership	113,000	107,000
Working capital	145·4 lakhs	131 lakhs
Paid up share capital ..	41·8 ,,	39·4 ,,
Deposits	60·6 ,,	56·4 ,,
Reserve and other fund ..	20·5 ,,	..

The total turn-over of all societies amounted to nearly 5 crores of rupees resulting in a profit of Rs. 5·2 lakhs.

The outstanding feature of the year was the starting of eleven Students' Societies and six Ladies' Societies.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works from all sources including contributions amounted to Rs. 46,46,291 against a grant of Rs. 45,14,564. Reference has already been made to important irrigation works that were in progress during the year.

As already announced in my last address to this Assembly, a Road Fund has been constituted and a triennial programme of road repairs is under preparation.

The bridges across the Nallurhalla on the Shimoga-Mangalore Road, and across the Budanur Stream near Keralapur in Hassan District were completed and opened for traffic.

Electric Department.

The gross revenue of the Department for the year 1928-29 was Rs. 43,37,761 as against Rs. 41,29,063 for the year 1927-28. The power generated during the year amounted to 159,755,020 B.O.T.U, as against 161,894,420 B.O.T.U. during the year 1927-28.

The net revenue during the year, after setting apart a contribution of Rs. 4,17,457 to Depreciation Fund, is Rs. 28,61,615, resulting in a net return of 11·65 per cent on the total capital of Rs. 2,45,55,554 at the end of June 1929 as against 12·12 per cent at the end of June 1928 and this reduction is due to the capital investment on the construction works of the Department, such as Tumkur,

Kolar and other town installations and the automatic telephones which have not yet begun to yield revenue.

The total expenditure on Capital and Depreciation Fund Works during the year was Rs. 16,60,689 and Rs. 2,61,302 respectively.

All the works at Sivasamudram were completed, the No. 11 Generator being put in service on 12th July 1928. The Generating Station is now fully equipped to generate 46,000 H.P. as was contemplated when the VII Installation Project was sanctioned.

Railways.

The total mileage of the lines worked by the State has been increased from 424·29 to 425·63 due to the opening of the Shimoga to Shimoga Town of the Shimoga-Ragihosahalli Railway in January 1929, and that of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same.

The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State amounted to Rs. 38,47,000 against Rs. 38,30,000 for the past year, and of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to Rs. 49,82,000 against Rs. 52·60 lakhs in 1927-28. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 25·26 lakhs and Rs. 26·44 lakhs, respectively, during the year under report, as against Rs. 22·66 lakhs and Rs. 31·41 lakhs respectively for the last year.

The actual working expenses of the Mysore Railways were only Rs. 22·60 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 2·66 lakhs was a book adjustment by transfer credit to the Depreciation Fund, with a view to raising the balance in the Fund. The actual expenses show a percentage of 56·15 as compared with 59·58 for the previous year.

The total capital expenditure on the Open Lines worked by the State to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,22,69,000 and the percentage of net earnings to Capital was 4·0 against 4·8 in the previous year.

An Assistant Auditor has been posted and stationed at Madras for a comprehensive test audit of the accounts of the Company-worked lines.

Geology.

The Committee appointed to investigate and conduct experiments for the local utilisation of chromite was successful in the experimental manufacture of ferro-chrome

by means of electricty. The necessary equipment for conducting the experiments on a large scale has been received and further investigations will be persuaded.

About 6,450 tons of chrome were mined at Byrapur at a cost of Rs. 20,682. The quantity available for disposal including ths past year's balance was about 10,000 tons. Of this 8,000 tons were sold for Rs. 1,97,000.

The mining for chromite at Tallur, Mysore District, was continued during the year under report, the output of the ore including the last year's stock being 672 tons, of which 350 tons were sold for Rs. 5,950. About 150 tons of magnesite of good qualtity found in the vicinity were also mined, but have found no sale yet.

There were 44 mining leases, 15 prospecting licenses, 3 collecting, 4 exploring licenses and 34 certificates of approval current during the year.

Mines.

The number of gold-producing mines remained the same as last year. The total output of fine gold during 1928-29 was 368,602 ozs. and of silver 19,955 ozs. of an approximate total net value of Rs. 2,08,82,871 against 381,148 ozs. of gold and 20,720 ozs. of silver of the total net value of Rs. 2,16,78,052 in 1927-28. The total royalty payable for the year 1928-29, calculated on the approximate value of the gold and silver produced and at 2½ per cent on the dividends declared, was Rs. 11,46,628 against Rs. 11,87,880 in the past year. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1928 was 20,961 as against 21,822 in the previous calendar year, showing a fall of 861. Of these, 18,829 were engaged in gold mining alone compared with 18,918 in 1927 or a decrease of 89. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines for the same period was 186 against 212 in the past year.

Government Printing.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,17,237 against Rs. 1,97,969 in the past year. The expenditure is growing from year to year and a Departmental Committee has lately been appointed to suggest measures for reducing it. The question of insuring the Press buildings against fire is under the active consideration of Government. Vocational classes in Printing and Book-

binding continued to be held during the year and 34 students attended these classes. The number of Sub-Assistant Superintendents has been raised from one to two and the pay of the grade has also been raised. A Sub-Assistant Superintendent has been deputed for advanced studies in Printing to England and America for a period of three years.

Government Gardens.

The acquisition of about 52 acres of land in Adugodi Village, Bangalore Taluk, for being laid out and granted to Tigalars on temporary leases has been sanctioned.

The Director of Horticulture having reported that there are great possibilities for the cultivation of grapes in the State, Government have sanctioned the establishment of an experimental vineyard at Bangalore at an initial non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,500 per annum.

Muzrai.

Orders of Government were issued re-organising the Ayurvedic College at Mysore at an annual cost of Rs. 35,000 and estimates amounting to Rs. 62,648 were sanctioned for the construction of suitable building. The Mysore Chattram at Benares was repaired at a cost of Rs. 27,963-1-3. A systematic enquiry regarding the Inam lands endowed to defunct Muzrai Institutions, unauthorised alienations, etc., has been ordered. Orders were also passed laying down rules for the re-grant of resumed Inams of defunct Muzrai institutions to flourishing new institutions or other old institutions with insufficient or no endowments.

Malnad Improvement.

The Malnad Improvement dispensaries at Nagenahalli, Belagodu and Rayarkoppal in the Hassan District, and Hampapura in the Mysore District were converted into Local Fund Dispensaries, and new Malnad Improvement Dispensaries were opened at Jade in the Shimoga District, Hettur, Marnahalli and Hagare in the Hassan District and at Arenahalli in the Mysore District. There were 19 Malnad Improvement Vaccinators, who performed 13,989 vaccinations. About 96 pounds of quinine were distributed in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. There were 35 wells in an incomplete stage at the beginning of the year, and 20

new wells were sanctioned. Of these, 6 wells were completed, and a sum of Rs. 9,841 was spent on well works and a sum of Rs. 3,812 on the improvement of communications. The Malnad Improvement Committee has since been abolished, and its work has been entrusted to Committees of the District Boards with the District Economic Superintendents as Secretaries.

Stores Purchase Committee.

The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 117 of the value of £146,406-5-7, as against 120 of the value of £103,021-11-9 during the last year. The total number of orders placed in India was 359 of the value of Rs. 14,23,587-4-8 as against 222 of the value of Rs. 17,91,852-0-0 in the past year. The total expenditure incurred on account of the London Agencies and the Stores Purchase Committee was Rs. 31,926 as against Rs. 29,272 in the past year. Calculated on the total value of Stores obtained in India and from abroad, the incidence works out to ·95 per cent as against ·92 per cent last year.

APPEN.

Statement of Revenue and

	Particulars	Budget	Revised	Actuals
	REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue	128·32	127·56	128·16
II.	Forest	36·35	43·30	48·33
III.	Excise	64·67	68·93	69·15
IV.	Income and Miscellaneous taxes.	12·92	13·13	—13·64
V.	Stamps	20·85	22·77	21·96
VI.	Registration	3·55	3·89	3·83
VII.	Assigned Tract Revenue ..	1·58	1·81	1·81
VIII.	Mining Revenue ..	13·27	13·06	13·12
IX.	Interest	6·10	7·65	8·39
X.	Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments. .	·11	·15	·17
XI.	Pensions and Allowances ..	·50	·63	·65
XII.	Stationery and Printing ..	·57	·58	·69
XIII.	Miscellaneous	3·21	1 78	1·76
XIV.	Courts of Law	·45	·41	·44
XV.	Jails	·04	·02	·01
XVI.	Police	·99	·26	·19
XVII.	Medical	·49	·45	·45
XVIII.	Sanitation and Vaccination..	·17	·22	·30
XIX	Civil Works	2·43	·99	1·00
XIXA	Communications ..		3·50	3·90
XX.	Education	1·89	1·96	2·09
XXI.	Agriculture	·69	·69	·66
XXII.	Industries and Commerce ..	·12	·15	·17
XXIII.	Army ..	·69	·81	1·11
XXIV.	Railways (Net Receipts) ..	26·28	26·21	23·61
XXV.	Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works (Net Receipts).	28·81	28 22	28·11
XXVII.	Iron Works	..	..	..
XXVIII.	Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (Net Receipts).	·80	·76	·84
XXIX.	Industrial Works—Profits ..	·06	·09	·04
	Total Revenue ..	355·91	369·98	374·58

DIX.

Expenditure for the year 1928-29.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

Particulars	Budget	Revised	Actuals
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	28·86	28·85	28·89
2. Forest	14 53	15·33	16·28
3. Excise	4·21	4·40	4·47
3a. Income-tax	·85	·84	·84
4. Stamps	·92	·91	·91
5. Registration	1·83	1·69	1·70
7. Supervision of Mines and other charges.	1·98	2·05	2·05
8. Sinking Fund	18·78	18·78	18·78
9. Interest on Debt and other obligations.	36·50	37·12	37·54
11. Palace	26·10	26·10	26·10
12. General Administration ..	14·68	15·22	15·42
13. Muzrai Institutions	3·58	3·57	3·57
14. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	·94	·90	·93
15. Pensions and Allowances ..	15·13	14·98	14·64
16. Stationery and Printing ..	3·36	3·50	3·68
17. Miscellaneous	·64	·97	1·13
18. Courts of Law	10·39	10 90	10 95
19. Jails	1·53	1·51	1·33
20. Police	16·30	16·79	16·74
21. Medical	11·60	11·90	11·79
22. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	1·54	1·50	1·51
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue	14·03	14 03	12·56
24. Civil Works	21·37	11·32	10·96
24a. Communications		13·02	14·29
25. Economic Development ..	1·30	1·02	1·07
26. Education	50 79	52·46	51·91
27. Agriculture	9 73	12·21	11·37
28. Industries and Commerce ..	1·39	1·45	1·61
29. Co-operative Societies ..	1·32	1·31	1·30
30. Grants for Public Improvements ..	7·58	7·46	7·26
31. Army	18·86	19·11	19·34
32. Subsidy	24 50	24·50	24·50
33. Famine Relief	..	..	.
34. Famine Insurance	..	..	..
35. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	·30	·26	·25
36. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure.	..	..	..
Total Expenditure ..	365·48	375·96	375·67*

* Includes ·63 lakhs, being the portion of the surplus appropriated to the Road Fund shown under 24a Communications.

Statement of Revenue and

Particulars	Budget	Revised	Actuals
Capital Receipts not credited to Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Mysore Railways Sterling Loan Sinking Fund Investment.	5·00	5·01	5·01
	.		.
Capital not charged to Revenue.			
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	·22	·16	·09
Total ..	5·22	5·17	5·10

Expenditure for the year 1928-29—(*concld*)

(*In Lakhs of Rupees*)

Particulars	Budget	Revised	Actuals
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	..	4·13	5·14*
Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserve Funds.	10 00	10·41	6·79
Expenditure charged to Revenue..	355·48	369·68	372·02†
Surplus ..	·43	·30	·56
Capital outlay not charged to Revenue.			
37. Railways and Tramways ..	19·54	20·00	17·49
38. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.	58·50	65·16	57·96
39. Industrial or other works ..	1 51	..	·06
40. Iron Works	10·00	9·25	—78·53‡
Total ..	89 55	94·41	—3·02

* A sum of Rs. 1·44 lakhs is added to the Road Fund by debit to the Special Reserve.

† Includes transfer of Rs. 5·77 lakhs to the Road Fund and the Special Reserve.

‡ A sum of Rs. 89·93 lakhs has been withdrawn in the capital expenditure of the Iron Works and the minus figure is the result of the adjustment made in the accounts of the year.

General Statement of Accounts for the year 1928-29.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

Particulars	Budget	Revised	Actuals
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Revenue	355·91	369·98	374·58
Capital Receipts not credited to revenue.	5·00	5·01	5·01
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	·22	·16	·16
Commutation of Pensions (Net.)	1·73	2·68	2·91
Total expenditure charged to Revenue.	355·48	369·68	374·02
Capital outlay not charged to Revenue.	89·55	94·41	—3·02
Net Debt Deposits and Advances	74·15	80 64	—23·15
Total Transactions ..	—11·48	—10·98	—17·37
Opening balance	60·71	79·90	79·90
Closing balance	49·23	68·92	62·53

The Dewan's Opening Address over, the following new members were duly sworn in :—

1. Mr. St. John Hunt, European Planting Constituency.
2. Mr. R. Subba Rao, Anekal Municipality.

Before the business on the agenda was taken up, KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN expressed the profound sorrow which the House felt at the death of Mr. Hutchaveeregowda of Kadaba, who had been a member of the Assembly for the last 30 years. He observed that the late Mr. Hutchaveeregowda had rendered very good service to the public, both as a member of the Assembly and in his private capacity, and that the Assembly as a whole felt his absence very keenly.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH, in endorsing the above sentiments, added that the late Mr. Hutchaveeregowda was a very charitably disposed person, a true patriot, highly devoted to His Highness the Maharaja, was connected with the Assembly practically ever since it was established, had helped many poor boys and encouraged them to learn Sanskrit, and also built a hospital in his village for the benefit of the people. He proposed that a resolution of condolence should be communicated to his family.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA added that Mr. Hutchaveeregowda was a sincere public worker and was taking very keen interest in the proceedings of the Assembly.

MR. K. T. SESHAIYA observed that the late Mr. Hutchaveeregowda was one of those who had no communal bias and that it was difficult to find such men in the present day. He joined the previous speakers in the expression of feelings of sorrow at his demise.

THE DEWAN, on behalf of himself and his colleagues in Council, also expressed feelings of regret at the very sad death of Mr. Hutchaveeregowda, who, he said, was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Assembly.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH brought to the notice of the President that although the rules required that three days should be given for Resolutions and two for Government Business, the programme showed that the duration of the session had been cut down by two days. He thought that unless the period allowed by the rules was given, it would not be possible to complete the business on the Agenda of the House.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the rules fixed only the maximum time and that there was

nothing to prevent the President from extending the period of time now fixed for each item of business if found absolutely necessary.

MESSRS. B. S. PUTTASWAMY and a few other members requested that the day's sitting of the Assembly might close at about 2-30 p.m. and commence again at about 4 p.m., to enable them to go to the Railway Station and give a send off to Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Non-Brahmin Conference, who was returning to Madras by the Mail train.

THE DEWAN had no objection.

MR. RAMDOSS brought to the notice of the Dewan that many of the Supplementary Questions and Answers in connection with Question No. 41 put at the previous Budget Session had not been incorporated in the printed proceedings. He thought that they were quite necessary and should have been incorporated.

THE DEWAN replied that it was not possible to give all the detailed information in the proceedings; all that could be done was to give a brief summary and the Reporting Section had instructions not to omit any really important matter.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA said that it looked to him as if the opinions expressed by officers of Government were all faithfully recorded in the proceedings while those of the members did not receive such consideration.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH suggested the desirability of sending the remarks to the members for their approval.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that that was not possible as it would give room for unnecessary correspondence and delay in the publication of the proceedings.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 1.—Granting mileage instead of double bus fare to officials drawing a salary below Rs. 40.

Mr. P. S. Nanjappa, Chitaldrug Taluk.

MR. P. S. NANJAPPA represented that the officials drawing a salary below Rs. 40 were paid only the bus fare while travelling on Government duty and also for journeys on transfer; that it was quite insufficient to meet their travelling expenses especially when they had to take their family and things; and that in order to help them, they might be given mileage instead of bus fare.

THE DEWAN observed that it was a question of improving the pay and prospects of the low paid officials and that,